s, that he met with lord Dum fanding out to fea in two dillions, vard, and the other to the mathward. feveral days lying in Lynhaven by ome small vessels which probably they manage, or were unfit for a voyage,

P O L I S, August 22.

from Ticonderoga, dated August 5, 1776. leasure to inform you that the greatest between the general officers in this debetween the general officers in general,...We ve men here, and the militia coming in pretty good discipline, the fick, about t-George, and recruiting fast, Near provisions, and fresh arrives in great

force confilts of two veffels carrying and as many swivel guns each two carriage and eight wivels each row e and ten swivels hive gondolar car. and twelve pounders and eight swivels r gondolas will be compleated in ten ow gallies in two or three weeks; each carry four eighteen and twenty-four fleet, when compleated, will be fupe. ng the enemy can-bring against us.... two French captains, of col. Living. arrived here by the way of Cohoos, m St. John's, who fay that a Freach pefore Quebec, and that general carle. troops, except two hundred left at st, e to Quebeo: We expect foon to know the matter by our reconnoitering parily expected in."

tter from New-York, August 15, 1776.

time to inform you that, by a deferter to us last night, we have this intellithe enemy's reinforcement of Heffians ey are not fuffered to land, but have s fresh provisions on board. The troops gan yetterday morning to embark, the all prepared to land them, with land. protection; that we may hourly ex-

various conjectures as to their intended imagine it will be on Long-Island, we miles above the city, and others up flin's post. Our gallies went up yester-y the Phænix and Rose; we have not

t a day or two longer we shall have near ur Pennsylvania troops in."

VENTION. August 17, 1776.

BLE to the order of the day, the Connto confideration the refolution of Conthe United Colonies free and independd thereupon Resolved unanimony, ention will maintain the freedom and f the United States with their lives and

y order of the Convention,

G. DUVALL, clk.

TRUCTIONS CARROLL, barrifter, BRICE THOMAS THINCTON, SAMUEL CHASE, and RE-ND, Esqrs. representatives for Anna-

cribers, freemen of Anne Arundel counour most ferious consideration the inyou are to meet upon the rath of this t our indispensable duty to give you the It is with much concern and clions.find, that the last convention excluded r countrymen who did not possess fifty or a visible estate of forty pounds serction of representatives, thereby unjustly half of the free inhabitants of this state, able right of free suffrage: nevertheless in to all the pains and burthens of goins glaring injustice, hateful distinction impolicy, we are determined to use our to get redressed; and that our free, hocked brethren, as they proportionably very burthen and brave every danger, are every privilege: WE therefore dired u to move for, and use your utmost en-stablish, in the New Government, en, natives of this STATE, above twentyge, and well affected to the present glowhich we are engaged, shall have the vote in the election of all officers who fen by the people, provided fuch perioa ded one year next preceding the election district, city, or town, where he shall -Alfo that every foreigner, above twen-f age, well affected to the prefent glorious a visible estate of thirty pounds currency of fifty acres of land, and who has refided wo years next preceding the election in itrict, city, or town, where he shall one have the right of free suffrage in the elections who are to be chosen by the people. Il elections be free and made viva ver eretofore isled in this flate .-- Allo that represented, but that the inhabitant allowed to vote for the representatives for -That there be chulen by the people and independent of each other, and to lative power.—And also that the perfect hold the executive power, have no first in the legislature.—Also that no perfect before in either house of legislature of blocks any office of profit or any perfect of the perfect of the legislature of blocks any office of profit or any perfect of any perfec holds any office of profit, or any perives any profit, or any part of the profit of any part of the profit of the peace, theriff, drive and furveyors; be chosen by the people,

annually, of each county.— I have a went regulated mini-tia be established in this state, as being the best security for the preservation of, the lives, liberties, and proper-purchase the same, and that the colonels of each batta-lion be empowered to contract for the above, procure the same, and draw on the treasurer for the amount.---That all monies to be raifed on the people be by a fair and equal affessment, in proportion to every person's estate: and that the unjust made of taxation by the poll; heretofore used, be abolished; and that allessors be chosen by the people of each district, in each county annually .-- Alto that the votes and proceedings of the affembly be published, except such parts as relate to mi-litary operations, and measure taken to procure arms and ammunition; and that they more, except when particular business requires their mg private; also that the votes and proceedings of ress be published, except as aforefaid.

Signed by eight bundred and eighty-five freemen.

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen, WE were honoured on Saturday afternoon with infructions from a confiderable number of the inhabitants of this county, on points of very great importance, relative to the formation of a new government for this ffate. As your delegates, we esteem ourfelves bound by your instructions, though ever for contrary to our opinion. We conceive several of your last instructions, if carried into execution, destructions a free government. We are reduced to this all tive, we must either endeavour to establish a government, without a proper security for liberty or property; or surrender the trust we have received from you. We submit to you the propriety of reconsidering your instructions. We would with pleasure wait on you at the most convenient places in the county to explain our reasons against the restrictions you are pleased to impose on us, but are prevented by our necessary attendance on the public business. If you could make it convenient to meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 26th instant, we will attend you. We are now ready (as we ever have been) to serve our country at every hazard, but we cannot submit to be instruments for its destruction. We are, gentlemen, with fincere respect and esteem,

Your obedient fervants, Annapolis, CHARLES CARROLL BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1776.

Letter on " The interest of America" concluded.

SAMUEL CHASE.

-America must consist of a number of consederate provinces, cantons, districts, or whatever they may be called. These must be united in a general congress; but each province must have a distinct legislature, and have as much power within itself as possible. The general congress should not interfere, or meddle with provincial affairs, more than needs must. Every province should be left to do as much within itself as may be. And every province should allow each county, yea and each town, to do as much within themselves as possible. Small bodies manage affairs much easier and cheaper than large ones. If every and town manage as much business as may be an themselves, people will be better satisfied, and the incial congress saved much trouble. Our county and towns have heretofore been left to manage many of their own affairs, and it has been a great privilege, and their business has been managed to great advantage. Each county should now chuse their officers, which were heretofore appointed by the crown; these matters may now be adjusted with much ease. Every province should be allowed, by full power within itself, and receive such advantage by a general union, or confederation, that it would choose to continue in that union. The connection of the provinces should be made to be for the interest of each, and be agreeable to each. This will keep them quiet and peaceable; and nothing will tend to much to this as to let every province have as in power and liberty within itself as will confilt with odd of the whole. Neither the continental congress, or any other number of men, should assume, or use, any power or office for their own sake, but for the good of the whole. Let America increase ever so power; no power used for its own take, or for the ad

power; no power used for its own sake, or for the advantage, or dignity of any number of men, as distinct from the good of the whole. And while these things are thus, and the good of the whole. And while these things are thus, and general union will be agreeable, and people, a mot complain.

Notwithstanding every province should have all possible power within itself, yet some things must be lest to the general congress. As, 1. Making and managing war, and making peace. 2. Settling differences between provinces. 3. Making some maritime laws, or general regulations respecting trade; otherwise one province might unjustly interfere with another. 4. Ordering a currency for the whole continent, for it would be best that, as soon as may be, there should be one currency for the whole, the general congress might order the quota for each province. 5. The forming of new provinces. 6. The sale of new lands. 7. Treaties with other nations, consequently some general diagrees are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to assume the same and the same are now to same and the same and the same are now to same and the same are now

rections of our Indian affairs.

As we are now to assume a new mode of government, I think it ought properly to be new. Some are for keeping as near the old form of government in each province as can well be. But I think it is entirely wrong, it is in mitaken policy. It is probable that fome who propose it mean well; but I humbly conceive they have not thoroughly considered the thing. Others who have not thoroughly considered the thing. Others who propose it may have self-interest at bottom; hoping thereby to retain or obtain places of prosit or honour. We must come as near a new form of government as we can, without destroying private property. So far as private property will allow. We must form our govern-ment in each province, just as if the had never any form of government before. It is many fire to form a new government than to patch up on

than one, because a plurality causes perpetual conten-tion and waste of time. It was so in Rome, it has been fo in Great-Britain, and has been remarkably fo in these provinces, in times past—The ever memorable congress now in America has some business infinitely better than if there had been several orders of delegates to contest, interrupt, and be a negative one upon an-

A patched government, confilling of feveral parts, has been the difficulty, I may call it the diffect, of some of the best civil governments that have been in the world; I mean the Roman republic, and the government of Great-Britain. Had the Romans been a true democracy, without a senate, or body different from the plebeians, they might have avoided those jars and contentions which continually sublisted between those two bodies. Should we admit different branches of legislature, it might give occasion, in time, to degenerate into that form of government, or something like that, which has been so oppressive in our nation. It might open a door for ill disposed aspiring men to destroy the state. Our having several branches of legislature heretosore, is an argument against rather than for it, in time to come, because it is a word that not only has been abufed, but in its nature, tends to abuse. The simplest mode of legislation is cartainly the best,--The European nations have, for some centuries past, derived most of their knowledge from the Greeks and Romans. The Romans especially have been, in a fort, an example; being excellent in many things, we have been ready to view them so in all things. We are very apt to take in, or imitate, the imperfections as well as the excellencies of those that are excellent. Hence, I suppose, it is that most, if not all the republics in Europe have a body of fenators in their form of government. I doubt not it will be an argument with many, that we in America must have something like a senate, or council, or upper house, because the Romans and other republics have had .-- But the arimperfection, it had.--But the artime is the other way, it was their imperfection, if the street of trouble, it was a flep towards arbitrary popular, and therefore to be avoided. Free government can better, much better, fubfil without it. Different branches of legislature cause much needless expence, two ways. First, As there are more persons to maintain, and --- Second, As they waste time, and prolong a fessions by their contentions. Besides. it is a great absurdity that one branch of the legislature, that can negative all the rest, should be the principal executive power in the state. There can be but little chance for proper freedom, where the making and executing the laws lie in the same hand, and that not of the people in general, but of a single person. The legislative and executive power, in every province, ought to be kept as distinct as possible. Wife, experienced, and public spirited persons, should be in places of power, and if so, they must be sould be in places of to be a introduced. For this reason there number that are hereditary; for a birth-right, nor a number put in place to life, for mens abilities and manners may change. Rulers should be frequently chosen to their office ... A provincial congress is the whole province met by representatives; and there is no need of a representative of a king, for we have none; nor can there be need of a council to represent the house of lords, for we have not, and hope never shall have, an hereditary nobility different from the general body of the people; but if we admit different branches of legislature, there is danger that there may

In CONVENTION TION THE SOLVED, That a bounty of the failling, common money, be paid by the council of fafety, for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d.2 at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. on per bushel. Extract from the minutes, on money, per bufhel. G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public falt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the faid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any fum of public money, not exceeding the good of the whole. Let America increase ever so the sum of sive hundred pounds, may, by order of the much, there must never be any power like a kingly said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the faid works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on falt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to. By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

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To be fold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling

calh or good bills of exchange,

VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, fitnated of Patitions river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling he with two brick chimnies, and garden paled in bether with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 sees obacco houses, corn house, stables, swo negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed bethe day of fale. At the same time will be of fale some stock and plantation utenfile. the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, a new government than to patch up on the party old and partly new; because it is more simple and natural. I have an opportunity it peak chiefly with respect to legislature. We should by Dr. Steuart all be allowed for payment, all means avoid feweral branches of legislature. in probably have an opportunity it joining JOSEPH WARD.

H. E. pleasant and valuable plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oyfters, and wild fowls; the foil inferior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, under a good fence, on which there is a good dwelling house three rooms below and two rooms above flairs, with other convenient out-houses, all which will be ranted, with the plantation utenfils, on reasonable toms, by applying to Aug. 10, 1776. GEORGE COOK.

Hooe's erry; Aug. 14, 1776. TRS YOUNG being fo unfortunate as to lofe her boats, I will fend over my boats for any passengers crossing to Virginia, who will house the slag or make a smoak at the usual place.

RARD HOOB.

Calver, ounty, Jan. 2, 1776.

AKEN up and decouly buried the two following persons, lost from an oister boat stove at her anchor, supposed to belong to York river in Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well fet, short plack hair; had on a white country cotton shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black

hair and large whifkers : had on a claret coloured bath coating furtout, brown close bodied coat, one crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches, and coarse yarn stockings, a filver broach set with stone in his bosom, and a filver watch in his pocket-By some papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are defired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of

as the law directs, by
FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

LL persons that have any just claim or demand against the subscriber, are requested to carry in their accounts, legally proved, to Joseph Burgess, sen. and they will be settled; and any person indebted to the subscriber is defired to make immediate settlement withit e aforesaid person.
OSEPH BURGESS, jun.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the subscriber apply to WILLIAM FARIS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. OST, on Monday the 5th inft. a small flat fingle cased watch, winds up in the sace, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the faid watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for fale please to stop it. JAMES-MAWE.

AN away from on board the Scorpion floop of war, the following seamen, viz. GEORGE PATTERSON, boatswain, a well set man, about 5 feet 8, inches high, brown complexion, short black hair curl'd round, and snub nose: had on a small round hat bound, a blue jacket and narrow trousers. JAMES PARKS, a likely well made man, about 5 et 7 inches high, brown complexion and black hair, with a cock'd hat: had on a long blue jacket and short wide troulers. JOHN LOWRY, a stone well made man, with a red face, light hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high: had on an old blue jacket and an old pair of narrow duck-trousers. THOMAS DAVIS, a slender made man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and much pitted with the fmall-pox, and long black hair: had on, a new fels hat, blue jacket, and new ofnabrig trousers. DA-VID REES, a short slender man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short strait black hair, and has a great impediment in his speeches had on an old hat, blue jacket, and very dirty thire and troulers. Whoever takes up the faid feamen, and secures them in any gaol so that I can get them, shall receive eight dollars reward for each WRIGHT WE TCOTT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. UMBER of flaves, or freemen labourers, or the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Anticatam furnace in Frederick county. encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS

August 14, 1776.

RAN, away from the subsciber, a negro fellow named GRORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lawer part of his left cheeks occa froned by a bile. Those will bring him to Mr. William Saunders s, mear the mouth of South river, shall have two dollars reward. August 14, 1776. THOMAS WALKER.